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## New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - Lord Salisbury's Turkish policy. Progress of the Irish Land bill. — Orange cele-brations of the suniversary of the battle of the Boyne. === The new Bulgarian Cabinet. === Reciprocity with Canada. === The Alva's arrival at Queenstown. —— Contemplated meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gas-

Domestic-The President and Mrs. Clevel arrived at Holland Patent. Senator Evarts made an address at the opening of the Sammer Schools at Round Lake. \_\_\_\_ Lee, Hammand Teemer win the trial heats at Lake Quinsigamond. === Arguments before Justice Bradley at Trenton in the Arthur Kill Bridge case. Damage by storms. Connellsville striking miners threatened the men at work Report of Southern Episcopal clergymen on their withdrawal from the Charleston convention. The charter of the Fidelity Bank declared for-

CHY AND SUBURBAN. - No change in the Brook lyn Elevated Railroad strike. = An injunction served on synagogue officers. \_\_\_\_ J. C. Haudrix made president of the Brooklyn Board of Education. The Mayflower arrived. Ex-ploding chemicals caused a big fire on Mercer-st. Winners at Monmouth Park: Firenzi, Peeress, Linden, War Eagle, Young Luke, Palanca Henry N. Beers and Dr. Jared Linsley dead. Sharp's health improved. \_\_\_ Queen Kapiolan started for home. New Fruh Municipal Conn-cil officers elected. Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains, 44d per ounce-73.33 cents. Stocks dull with small fluctua

tions, closing steady.

The Weather,—Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: High-est, 90°; lowess, 70°, average, 79°, °.

Persons leaving town for the season, and mm mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postprid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as de THE DAILT TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Micrope at \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postant.

Such a bad record has been made by the New-York baseball nine of late that any change in the make-up or management is likely to be a change for the tetter. When subordinates are not on good terms with their commander demoralization is sure to follow. The change in the captaincy of the nine ought to be followed by a marked improvement in the play. The new captain is popular, and will doubtless inspire his men to do their best.

The political programme arranged for the Brooklyn Board of Education was carried out resterday. This was made possible by the partisan appointments of Mayor Whitney, who presemably only obeyed the orders from headquarters." Orders from the same source were influential in the Board of Education rooms, and "Boss" McLaughlin's candidates were elected. The people of Brooklyn may congratulate themselves if the interests of the schools do not suffer in the hands of the men now in charge of that important department.

The Washington pest office is a bone of contention, and Mr. Cleveland is said to be in a state of mind on account of it. The trouble is to pick out a postmaster. There are so many claimants and so many conflicting interests in the District that it is extremely difficult to oboose a Washington Democrat without arousing much soreness of spirit. Mr. Vilas's solution is to put a Michigan man in the place. The President hesitates to choose an outsider, but may decide to do so as the least of a number of uncomfortable things.

There is no sign of yielding on either side in the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad strike. The company ran trains at long intervals yesterday. but declare that they will be all right in a day or two. The strikers conduct themselves in an orderly manner and profess entire confidence in their ability to win. A grave responsibility is assumed by the company if they intrust their trains to the hands of unskilled or incompetent men. Public confidence lost by an accident at this time would not be enaily regained, and some of the new engineers are reported to have shown little familiarity with the work assigned them.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction ought to improve their losse methods of doing business or else resign. They asked the ard of Estimate yesterday for an appropriation of \$11,750 for replacing some old plumb-ing; but when inquiry was made of them by President Coleman as to what basis they had for the estimate, the only reply was that the Doctor "thought that it would cost \$7,500."

The Beard of Estimate appropriated the \$7,500; but it is questionable whether they ought to have given a single dellar under manner Russia is on the verge of bankruptcy the circumstances. Similar ignorance was displayed when an appropriation was asked for increasing revenue exhausted. Recourse for erecting buildings on the farm for the is hed to the most desperate expedients and perverted Mugwam, usind can discover in I of England and Louis XVI of France. That

cable dispatch that Tories and Tory journals masses and have impaired the Government's seek to explain the present turn of affairs by credit; and this want of confidence stands in exultation is based on facts which apparently for European peace. show their cause to be gaining ground with a rapidity that foreshadows its complete success at no distant day.

SHARP AT THE BAR.

The scene in Judge Barrett's court to-day. when Jacob Sharp is to be brought up for sentence, should teach a lesson to a great many reputable gentlemen who have been practising for years the same methods of business which have brought this old man to shame. Nobody has a word to say in defence of the ogues who take bribes, but the rogues who give them find a plenty of excusers. The lax-ness of the public conscience in this respect is a far more serious sign of evil than the venality of Aldermen. It has become a fashion to say that since these fellows will do nothing without being paid, honest men must submit to the extortion and pay them, and the bribers fail to see that they cease to be honest men the moment they do so. It would be instructive to know how many officers of corporations annually appropriate bribe money for use in the Legislature, and under what head they enter it in their public accounts: how many eminent lawyers sell their services for transactions which they know to be venal; how many candidates for office deliberately buy votes under the fiction of election expenses. We can form some idea of the extent of such practs es when we see how eagerly the commener scoundrels grasp at a chance to get into "the Aldermanic business," and how many notorious adventurers, with no visible means of support, are able to pay 830,000 for an election to the Assembly and to thrive there on a salary which will not pay their hotel bills. Such things could not be if the lobbies were not pretty constantly haunted with the agents of respectable bribers.

A remarkable illustration of the demoralized onscience was given in the cipher dispatch nvestigation a few years ago. Mr. Smith M. Weed had been detected in an attempt to pribe the South Carolina Returning Board to falsify the figures so as to give the Prestdency to Mr. Tilden. On examination before the House Committee he acknowledged without the least hesitation that he had made such an attempt, offering a bribe of \$80,000. and that nador similar circumstances he would do so again. He thought that Mr filden ought to be President, and he saw no narm in paying for the office if it could not be got otherwise. Mr. Weed's confession seemed to do him no harm in his party. He has been the friend, adviser, and travelling ompanion of President Cleveland, and he has been much talked of for high office, Mr. Manton Marble was concerned at the same time in an attempt to bribe the Returning Board of Florida, after the failure of which he denounced the "venality" of the Board in language which will long be remembered as a curiosity of venom. He is probably not conscious of having lost caste by the transaction, especially after receiving an important appointment from the present reform Administration. Mr. Tilden's nephew, a Senator, the Governor of a State, one or two banking houses, and two or three prominent persons in connection with the affair, were implieated in the extensive plot to secure the Presidency by bribery; and not one of them except Colonel Peiton ever had the gence to confess that he had done wrong. Colonel Pelton accordingly was the only one against whom Democratic politicians showed any

resentment The prompt conviction of Sharp wa such more important event than the sending of the Aldermen to Sing Sing, because his erime represents a much more insidious form of corruption than their blatant rescality. We can trust most decent men not to sell themselves; it was getting to be a question whether we could trust reputable members of society and promoters even of commendable enterprises not to offer bribes. Sharp at the bar is perhaps the emblem of an awakened concience. We may pity the victim, but rarely has the suffering of a criminal promised more for the public. Now let the lesson be reinforced by the conviction of some of his respectable associates.

UNEASINESS IN EUROPE.

A renewal of war rumors has caused a flutter in the steck exchanges. The intrigues against King Milan and the election of an Austrian candidate to the Bulgarian throne have been quickly followed by reports of pobilization and concentration of military orces in Southern Russia. These rumors, while ill-founded and obviously premature, have temporarily depressed government securities throughout the Continent. The Royalist demonstrations in favor of the Count of Paris and the tunseltuous enthusiasm excited by some soldiers have seen fit to return the cap-General Boulanger in the capital and the provinces have caused much anxiety and that if "Lincoln or Grant had given the order darm. There is a feeling of uncasiness in these would have been no howl. Now there every European bourse lest France may be on is more truth in this last statement than usualthe eve of stirring events which will cloud by exudes from this source. Lincoln and its relations with Germany. The Ministry is Grant we know. They are popularly supunstable, since it is suspected of being under posed to have aided in some degree in win foreign influence; and the scenes in the island ning these trophies. They were the foremos of Jersey are likely to warn the country figures on the Union side in the war for th against the dangers of a reactionary conservtism and to invigorate Republicanism of the Boulanger type. This military idel of the honr ney have supreme political authority thrust upon him, and may lack the self-command that will be needed to avert hostilities between that supposition is too violent, what if Mr. France and Germany. These and other causes are producing a feeling of profound distrust of these trophies to his old comrades in arms in the financial exchanges.

On the other hand, there are the stronger of bourse reasons for believing in the maintenance of peace. Both France and Russia. which are the Powers most likely to prove aggressive, are laboring under serious financial embarrassments. The Republic is staggering under an enormous national debt-the largest apprepared for the extraordinary expenses of quished everybody recognizes the nability of a foreign war of the first magnitude. In like manner Russia is on the verge of bankruptcy for increasing revenue exhausted. Recourse a vigorous protest is in order, and only the

It is not easy for the Tories to put the prohibiting fereigners from holding landed recent remarkable Liberal victories in England property. German journals pronounced this in a good light. They naturally are much con- a policy of confiscation, and argued that foreerned, since the prospect before them is eign owners of Russian bonds might with decidedly blue. No Government can do its equal propriety be deprived of interest and Government can do its equal propriety he deprived of interest and work with entire efficiency when signs increase principal. Certainly, English, Dutch and from day to day that it is losing the confidence French investors have recently been throwing of the country. It will be seen by our special Russian securities on the market in great asserting that a negative policy is not sufficient, and that voters are not satisfied to see scale, since a campaign would inevitably lead important interests neglected solely in order to the financial insolvency of the Empire. that Home Rule may be put down. The The economic weakness of both Russia and Liberals accept no such explanation. Their France is to-day one of the forces making

STMMER STATE POLITICS.

It is pretty early yet for active political work, but already Republican papers in the interior have begun to look about for cardidates for the Legislature and for the State offices which are to be filled in November. The more of this preliminary discussion the better. It is eminently desirable that the merits of all possible nominees for these leading positions should be fully presented in the press and canvassed through the districts in advance of the meeting of the conven tions. For then, if the conventions do their duty, the tickets which are placed in the field ought to be so strong and popular as to command success. Certainly there never was a time in the history of the party when it was more desirable that our party friends should put forward their best men for the public service. The result of the November elections will not only be of great importance in themselves, but they will go far to determine the issue of the great struggle on the National field of 1888.

An entire new Legislature, thirty-two Sen-

ators and 128 Assemblymen, and all the leading State officers except the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, are to be chosen. It is doubtful if the Democrats make a serious attempt to carry the Legisla are. The present Senate containstwenty Republicans and twelve Democrats; the Assembly seventy-four Republicans and fifty-four Democrats. There is not likely to be any substantial change in these figures. But will the Democrats coutione in control of the State offices? They will not if the Republicans make the most of their opportunities. Shrewd politicians admit that this is a Republican year in New-York Hill's veto of the Crosby and the Vedder bills. his alliance with the rum power and his open defiance of the reform sentiment of the State will render the Democrats weak and timorous in the coming canvass. They cannot appear to the taxpayers to rally to their support, for the action of Democratic legislators and a Democratic Governor on the Vedder bill kept three and a quarter million dollars from flow nto the public treasury. The Republicans. on the other hand, made a record during the winter which cannot fail to help them at the ballot-box. The Republican Scrate and Assembly passed clean appropriation bills, made a gallant fight for practical reform, legislated wisely in regard to the canals and other great public interests and accomplished a reduction of the tax rate, in short, the Democrats can only hope to carry the State this fall by in lucing the voters to forget the record which they made last winter; the Republican record on the other hand, is the campaign document

upon which our party friends will rely. That is the situation. It is full of encou agement to earnest Republicans. It ought to prove the inspiration to hard and persistent work. An old-fashioned off-with-the-coat canvass means a signal victory.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

The superserviceable friends of Mr. Cleve seem to think that the battle flag whose names as yet have only been whispered and its retraction with the President's subsequent explanation and petalant explanations of the explanation are too shaky to stand without a good deal of shoring up. They continue therefore, day after day, to attack some imaginary person, who is usually stigmatized as "a Republican partisan," rekindling fires of sectional hate," "refusing to meet the South half way," and all that New po one has expressed any animosity to the South, no one has refused a proffered hand. The only person who has done anything in the matter is the man who issued in illegal order, gave a had reason for it, and then backed out and gave a worse excuse for that. There is no indignation against the Southern soldiers who never asked for their flags, but there is just cause of complaint against the man whose blundering, to give it s mild name, precipitated a discussion which would have made it most awkward for any soldiers less gallant than the men in blue and the men in gray to meet as they did at Gettysburg the other day. The men who followed Pickett and Armistead never asked for their battle flags, and the men who held the works against their shock had their own views as to whose province it is to hand back these captured bonners. The attempt of the President to excuse his blunder and even make capital out of the fraternal greetings on that field was characteristic. But fortunately the warmth of these greetings was too sincere to be chilled by a stupid order and a disgraceful tetter by a functionary who preferred to be in Canada when the fight was going on.

The Mugwump press is especially veciferous in trying to justify Mr. Cleveland because tured flags, and as a clincher it is always added Union, and the surrender of the flogs to the men who marched under them would have been an act of magnanimity and kindly feeling from victor to vanquished. But what if Jeff Davis had been made President, Or if have had the same significance? And how does the case of Mr. Cleveland differ from this? He never struck a blow nor uttered a word of encouragement for the men who fought under Lincoln or Grant-never had a single throb of sympathy for the cause. If ever, by a breath or the movement of a finger, he had identified himself with the men who carried bring current expenditures within the limits of actual revenue. The Government is wholly unprepared for the extraction of the order, despite its lawlessness. When he act. But when an outsider steps in to rob the victors of that privilege, by usurping a power that he does not even possess by law.

IRON IMPORTS-A DANGER. The complaint of the Iron and Steel Asso ciation respecting the large importations which have resulted from recent rulings of the Treasury Department, and from fraudulent nudervaluations, especially of steel hillets or blooms and steel wire reds, is strongly sustained by the official report of foreign commerce for May. It appears that the imports of all manufactured forms of iron and steel amounted in that month to 78,490 tons, in addition to 44,171 tons of pig iron and 47,640 tous of scrap iron and steel. But the following communism shows that the increase was par-"ticularly large in the very kinds of manufactured iron which the association has claimed were admitted contrary to the provisions of the law; \_\_\_\_\_\_

1986. Pounds 6,567,287 1887. | 1887 | 1897 | 1898 | 1897 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 361.243 869.725 457,862 411,061 55,713

187,466,944 137,995,978 Total nounds It will be observed that no great increase openes in comparison with the imports of May, 1886, which were remarkably larget except in the very kinds of iron and steel which are claimed to have been frandulently imported by undervaluations or under unjust rulings of Treasury. It is stated that Judge Maynard has given opportunity for further hearing in

regard to the matters complained of, and

meanwhile Treasury officials have been ordered

to inquire with greater care in order to stop franduleset undervariations.

The importance of this great leak, so to speak, in the barrier provided by law for the defence of home industries, may be realized when it is considered that the home production of iron and steel has been greatly increased in reliance upon a largely in-reased demand, and the supposed defence afforded by existing have Prior to the stoppage of many furnaces caused by the coke strike, the weekly output of pig iron was over 137,000 tons, and it was believed that the production for the year would exceed 6,500,000 tons. But the imports of manufactured iron in only eleven months ending with May amounted to 734,991 tons, against 474.084 for the same months of the previous year. Reckoning the manufactured gron sold here as taking the place of one and a half tons of pig iron for each manufactured ton imported, the imports in eleven months take the place of 1,100,000 tons of pig against 711,000 tons for the same months just year, and adding the pig and scrap iron imported during the eleven months, the imports are equivalent to 1,706 000 tons, against 982,000 tons for the previous year. To this must yet be added about 200,000 tons, if the imports for June appear as large as the imports for May. In the hast calendar year the consumption of pig iron was about 6,700,000 tons, reckoning the imported manufactured from at the rate above

But if the production for the presen ear should be 6,500,000 tons, and the import 1,900,000 tons, a market would have to be found for 8,400,000 tons of iron during a single twervementh. This would imply an enormous increase in the consuming power of the country in a single year, and one which is not to be expected following the astonishing increase from 1885 to 1886. In a word, the beavy imports of iron resulting from Treasury rulings and undervaluations threaten the pres perity of that great industry in all the States. and especially in the Southern States, where many new establishments have recently been started.

Controller Trenholm wants more bank examigers, "men of long experience and great ability. It was not such men that he was looking for when he removed Mr. Scriba a man of long experience and admitted ability-and appointed young Mr. Snyder. But when anything is wrong in a department, such as the failure of the Fidelity Bunk, the Democratic panaces is more men. Sparks said the Land Office could not be properly conducted without more men to prevent frauds. Black declared that more men were absolutely needed in his office. Bayard asked for men to inspect the censuls, etc., etc. The wonder is under the circumstances how the Republicans got along so well when they administered the govern-

The Democratic press of the North which was loyal uring the war. The Ruchester Union-We were aware that a certain school of spelling reformers took strange liberties with our me ongue, but really this trying to make lo-y-a.l spell copperhead beats the record.

The motive of Jeff Davis's unexpected reminiscences of plots against his life is misunderstood. ile told the roty secrets because he did not wish his political friend, the President, to get all the credit for being the victim of violence and herm at the hands of those feroctous and unpatriotic Union soldiers! He wished to put in his own claim as a hero and a martyr.

London society has miscalculated the forces of English opinion now, as it has so many times before. Powerful Dukes have been selling their portraits of Mr. Gladstone; the leaders of fashion ave ceased to invite him to their houses, and when they have found themselves in the drawing room with him they have held their heads high and contemptaously avoided speaking to him; and the flat has gone forth from the West End that it is not good form for anybody moving and having his being in the sacred precinets of society to know the Home Rule leader. But alas for the oracles of aristocratic London. the sturdy masses who make up the majority of the English people have not been influenced by this social bigotry. Recent elections have indi-cated that Mr. Gladstone has the bone and sinew of the Angle-Saxon race on his side and that whether he be in good or in bad form socially he voices the conscience, the robust virtues and the common sense of the English people.

Why should the President be loved for the nemies he has made, when those enemies are the Union soldiers?

The Pan-Electric statesmen are making a last desperate effort to buil their gift telephone stock.
One of them is reported to have declared that he would not take less than \$15 a share, or 5150,600 for what cost him \$150 in assessments We wonder if the Attorney-General would be willing to sell his gift stock on the same terms and swear off from poler playing and other speculative games until the first change of Administration occurs.

An event of curious historical interest will occur to-day in the ancient cathedral city of Peterborough, England, in the opening of memorial exhibition of relics of Mary Stuart. Queen of Scots. It is now three hundred years since she was put to death, and as that tragedy occurred in the reign of Elizabeth it is a fitting coincidence that this unique commemoration o it should occur in the reign of Victoria, between whose eareer and that of her illustrious predecessor comparisons and contrasts in plenty are being drawn. Elizabeth was one of the most vigorous champions of the "divine right" of monarchs Yet it was her act that gave that principle its first deadly blow and taught men a lesson which they soon practised for themselves upon Charles

insano. If money were to be appropriated in that slipshod way the tax-rate would soon be doubled.

| Insano, If money were to be appropriated in the consequence is that Russian sectional hate." | Such protest a "rekindling of the fires of theory in England is now as dead as the Queen of Scots herself. But Victoria's title to the throne is even more secure than that of Elizabeth. and in her Jubilee year she can give sanction to a memorial of one who in both life and death was long a menace to the Elizabethan crown.

> The Democratic attempt to put to rout the irand Army of the Republic had not succeeded. not when we went to press. A similar Democratic attempt was inaugurated in 1861 and was persisted in for a number of years. It is understood that it didn't succeed worth a cent.

It is announced that "Boss" McLaughlin is going into the country next week, but will be back in Brooklyn again early in September-in readiness for the fall campaign. While fishing at Lake George he will probably pick out his candidate for Mayor. If the Republicans and the opponents of the Democratic ring generally act with wisdom and downright earnestne candidate will never take his seat in the Mayor's

"The London Times" with its "Parnellism sno Crime serial contributed powerfully defeat the Tery candidates in Coventry and Spalding. There are some ironclad Conservative districts where the most unusual efforts will be needed, if Liberals are to wipe out majorities of 2,500 or 3.500 votes. If this enterprising electioneering agent will promptly open a new series on "Gladstonianism and Crime," with a few first-chas forgeries incorporated in the earlier numbers. these strongholds of Conservatism may yet be carried for the Home Rule cause.

Evangelist Masson may be a very undesirable eighbor, but that does not justify the outrageous ethods pursued at Park Ridge to drive him way. Mobbing, horse-whipping, and hafr-clipping are disgraceful in this age of civilization ought not to be tolerated

CATECHISM FOR YOUNG MUGWUMPS.

Q.-Who is President Cleveland 1 A .- He is a great and good patriot. Q.-Who are the members of the Grand Army

he Republic?

Q.-Who went to the front to fight the battles the Union in 1861 ? A.—The members of the Grand Army of the Republic Q.—Did President Cleveland also go to the front a

A.—He did not.

Q.—Who, then, is apt to be the better judge of particular and its better exponent, President Cleveland or the Grand Army of the Republic?

A.-President Cleveland

A.-Because Mugwumps voted for him-

A.—He exercised one of his constational rights Q.—What did the members of the Grami Army of the Republic do in criticising his veto; did not they, roo.

L free speech? A.—They trafficked in sectional hata. Q.-it makes a difference, then, whose

nes it not!

A.—It does, by a large majority.

Q.—Was not the rebel-dag order not only

the calculated to open the bloody chasm!

Q.-why, then, do not the Mugwumpa President Cleveland for lasting that order?

A .- Because they voted for Cleveland. Q.-Why do the Mugwumps exceriate the of the Grand Army of the Republic for sharply

emning the order)

A.-Because their condemnation is a refle man for whom the Mugwumps voted. Q-All the world loves a brave man, doos

A.-It does. Q.-Why, then, do not the Mugwimps com

President Cleveland's cowardly St. Louis letter?

A.—Because the man that wrote it is the man then

nd to be called? A.—in-de-pant-ents.
Q.—independence is thus seen to be a

winning thing, is it not?

A.—It is seen to be a sweet and winning thin sweet and winning for anything.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Addison Winter, who died on July 5 at the infimate and trusted friends of Roder Randou, ir., and long labored in concert with that brilliant cuthusiast. He was remarkable for his extensive and minute knowledge of American politics and history, and for the force, ardor and perfect frankness of his political views. His funeral occurred on the 8th inst., and was largely attended. The deceased was an unche to Mr. William Winter.

It is now reported that ex-Sheriff Rowan of Phila delphia is making certain and rapid progress toward entire recovery of his mental and physical health. Mr. D. W. Robertson, well known in this city as a

verephone player, recently gave a private concert to the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Professor W. H. Wyna, lately of the Iowa State

Agricultural College, has been elected to be the head of the fraternity of the new University of the Evan-gelical Lutheran Church at Atchison, Kansse. Said M. Clemenceau in his paper "Justice": "M.

Paul de Cassanae is above all a Monarchist, but for what monarch we cannot say." Replied M. Paul de Cassagnae in his paper, "Antorite," "For what mone arch! For the one whe will first turn you out and then run you in!"

The death has been announced of the novelist

The death has been announced of the noveles.

Eugenic John, better known by her penname "E. Mamma (to Walter, who has just returned from Bissingin, at the age of sixty-two years. She was the daughter of a painter, and in her sixteenth year, the daughter of a painter, and in her sixteenth year, the daughter of a painter, and in her sixteenth year, the daughter of a painter, and in her sixteenth year, the worms were so nervous I couldn't get 'em on the heeks.—(Harper's Bassac. by the Princess of Schwarzburg-Sondersbausen. She, however, soon abandoned her stage career and devotest herself entirely to literature. Her novels. "The Twelve Apostles" (1866), "Gold Elsie" (1866) "The Twelve Apostles" (1866), "Gold Elsio" (1866) and "The Old Mam'zelle's Scerct" (1867), which were the first to make her a literary reputation, were followed by many others, all of which were widely read, and introduced to American readers by the translations of Mrs. Wlatar. The last years of the writer whose pen had entertained hundreds of thousands of readers in both homispheres were saidened by greek physical suffering, from which death was a welcome relief.

M. Leo Taxil, once notorious as a rather scurrilous writer against the Romen Catholic Church, has repeated, been pardoned, and had an interview with the Pope during which he shed tears copiously at the affectionate treatment bestowed upon him. His wife is still unconverted.

A basket-maker lately wrote in thyme to Field Marshal Count von Moltke, expressing his esteem and good wishes. The silent soldier wrote in reply Esteemed countryman, I thank you for the patriotic poems, and I hope you may live to make backets and write poems for many years."

Dr. Lowis Hamilton Garrard, of Cincinnati, when death has been announced, was a great grandson of the first Governor of Kentucky. His mother's second husband was Justico MeLoan of the United States Supreme Court. An amusing incident is related apropos of the

Journey which the German Minister von Gossler has made though the Province of Posen Entering a school near Bromberg, the Minister observed upon the walls portraits of the Emperor, Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck. the end of the examination Herr von Cossler, pointing to the portrait of the Chancellor, asked who it was. There was a long pause, but no answer. A repetition of the question brought a little girl to her feet, and she informed the Minister that the portrait was that of the district commissary, whom she recognized by the bald head.

A correspondent of "The Boston Traveller" says is Mr. Greger, the charge d'affaires of the Russian Legation. Mr. Greger is a medium-sized man with heric hair and mustache. He is a bachelor and im-maned; wealthy, consequently the ladies vote him to be a handsome man, but for all that he is not a bad-looking fellow. It was he who originated the pape-hunts, into which Secretaries Whitney and Pairchild ntered with so much zest, and it was his comfortablyfilled pocketbook that provided the costly prizes which were given to the winners under the eye of which were given to the winners under the eye of Mrs. Cleveland at Grassiands. Mr. Groger is a dashing horseman, but he has never wen one of his own races yet, notwithstanding the fact that he owns some of the finest blooded stock in the country. In the city he uses a queer veinere known in Russia as a drosky if is driven by an immense brown-bearded Russian in a time suit with a strap around his waist and a strange looking cap. Mr Groger afts behind on a single seating the few vehicle, and if he were anything but a Legation man he would be arrested for that driving a dozon times a day. Mr. Greger drives through the

steer's frequently at a three-minute gain drosky has steel wire spekes and rubber to no noise over the smooth asphala pavenus ington. So far he has met with no acc kind, but nobody would be supposed to any moment. Mr. Greger, saids from he man, is the finest swordsman in Washing

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The length to which blind credulty will go has just beent illustrated in the case of a man in Franks Ky. He had been a sufferer from asthms for yeard on being told recently by a friend that it would swallow a few bird shot every day for a sweeks he would be would be cured, he promptly gan to do so. After he had swallowed about for pounds tolders. as ever.

Signs of Summer Flights.—First Beer Garden

—Mrs. De Goode in off for the summer again,
Second Waiter—How do you know anything
that fine Isaly's movements!

"Mr. De Goode has just come in."—(Omaha

Literature is not appreciated in Ohio. A young woman of that State has been advertising for some time that she will exchange a copy of George Eliet's "Theophractus Such" for two loaves of baker's bread or ton cents' worth of chewing gum, and

The wife of a wealthy pork-packer of Cl while making what the calls "a tower abroad," the American magazines so much cheaper in I than they are in this country, that she hought to to last her a year after her return home. Few are so thoughtful and economical.—(Norr Herald.

more demoniacal, that of the ambitious young w who practises on the plane at 11 p. m. or that by the fiend who drives the rattle-te-bang iron str cleaning cart through your block at 3 a. m. hate awfully to decide against the young lady, justice we must do so. However, we will say for her that she runs the iron cart man pretty close in the matter of noise. In point of musical ability they are about equal.

Why They Don't Go.—First Mosquito—What a queer smell! Wender what it is! Second Mosquito—Guess somebody's cooking cabbago.

"Oh, I see now. He! he! This fellow is smoking so as to drive us away."—(Omaha World.

A recent tasue of "The Artzona Howler" contains the following personal explanation: "We must apple-gize for the wretched appearance of "The Howler" this week, as we have been nettriy unable to do the paper justice. Our wife arrived from the East early in the week, and instead of fighting it out with the tady we married since coming to this place, they both fell upon us and pounded us very nearly to a jelly. When we explain that we write this holding the pencil with our teeth, the reader will readily see how imwould desire."

Mfs. Wink—Well, dear, just back from abroad—two years of it you know—what kind of a season did you have?

Mrs. Blink—Oh, just lovely. Made a hit in amateur theatricals, did not miss a ball worth going to, buried my husband, and am studying for the professional stage.—(Town Topics.

Said a Philadelphian the other day : " We admit tha Philadelphia has no rightful claim to be called a mer resort; but great Ben, Franklin, what a Turkish bath it would make in summer if it was roofed over.

A Sacred Usage—"Young man," kindly said the city editor of a Dakota daily to the new reporter, "in this article of yours about the new railroad I notice you omit to say that 'the dirt will begin to fly soon,' so I shipped it in in three or four places. It must always go in, and if is to your interest to remember it. If that article was printed without it the editor would roar so in the morning that the doors on the safe would tremble, and you would lose your place. The dirt has flown, on paper, for ten years before it was built, on every road in Dakota, ever since the Territory was organized, and it is no time now to rush in and attempt to change old-established customs."— An old and chestmutty joke is related of a Boston

policeman who was sent post-haste to a drug store the other day to get some medicine for a sick man in a police station. While he was waiting for the medicine to be compounded the polite and suave drug cierk asked him to have a glass of soda. With the wild hope that there might be a "stick" in it the policeman replied that he didnear fedid. If there was any "stick" in it, it must have been a crooked "stick," for the taste was one unknown to the "cop," "stick," for the taste was one unknown to the "cop," and vilo withal. Swallowing his disappointment with the other stuff, the policeman then asked if that medicine wasn't nearly ready. "My dear sir," replied the clerk, with a superior sort of smile, "you have just taken it in the soda; we frequently give unpleasant medicines in that way." What the policeman said is not recorded, but it will never appear in any Sunday-school book.

Coming into town on the Brooklyn elevated from
the ceremonies incident to the recent dedication of the
Actors' Fund monument, my seat companion chanced
to be Oliver Doud Byron, one of the raciest storytellers in the profession.

"De you know Blank, the millionaire soap man P
he saked.

"Certainty you do," he continued. "Everybody
hnows Blank. He's a geatus, he is, for sixing up a
man. Better not try any confidence games on him,

because he'll invariably turn the tables on you.

"One day a lively Westerner called on him at his
office in Philadelphia and solicited a State agency for
his goods. 'I assure you, Mr. Blank (this very paiconizingly), that I have used your soap exclusively

her years."
"Ah" erooned the keen-eyed little millionaire,
"which, ah—which kind, white or hrown?"
"Oh! (with great animation) white, of course."
"'Yes. I manufacture only brown soap. Good
morning."—(New-York Letter in Detroit Free Press. Jubilee Day was celebrated at Liss, a hamlet of

Hampshire, England, by boiling an ox whole. When it was taken out of the tank in which it was boiled, two bands played "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" on the scaffolding above. It was placed on a large ber-like vehicle and carried on the be cut up, the bands playing in front. A beautiful wreath and flags were placed over the ox, and the assistant, were berne along with it over the heads of was certainly well cooked. The huge huite and fork used on this occasion were especially man-

Says a California wine dealer: "If it were not for the intense stupidity of the fashion followers and fashion makers in wine matters, we should to-day be setting up our products as the standards, instead of basely, and I think dishenestly, copying others." "Can't somebody stop that renaway?" yelled a stranger in Detuit, excitedly, as a cad came tearing down the atreet at breaknesk speed, driver and passenger both apparently frantic with terror.

"That sin't no runaway," said an old resident carelessly; "it's an umpire getting away from the baseball ground. The boys must have got beat."—(Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR COLQUITT AND THE CABINET. Prom The Atlanta Constitution.

There has been considerable go-sip over the rumor that Secretary Lamar would be appointed to the Supreme Court judgesbip, and that Mr. Covetand would tender Mr. Lamar's portfolio to Senator Columits. If Governor Colquitt is wise he will stay where he is. And he is wise.

OPENING FIRE ON THE VETERANS.

Press The Hartford Courant.

The old soldiers are not in need of any instruction from "The New-York Evening Post" as to the manne and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic. They know very wait—even those of them who are not enrolled members of it—what it is and what it is for and what it is doing. Possibly this sort of advocacy ("The Post's" recent abuse of the vetexins) will promote Mr. Grover Cleveland's chances of renomination and re-election acxt year; and then again perhaps it won't.

AN APPALLING SUGGESTION

From The Munesports Tribune.

If Senator Vest could talk as much for his size if he were twice as large, just think of the elequence that would be uncorked upon this defenceious country. There is some consolation in the fact that the Senator is done up in a small package.

INSULTING THE VETERANS. From The Charleston (8. C.) News and Courses.

The President is right, and is mindful always of what is due to himself as well as to the dignity of the highest office in the people's gift. But the G. A. R. as a whole can't be cured. It is mixed, as the soldiers were. Thuse who were coffee-coolers and camp-walkers during the war are bold enough to-day to insuit Mr. Cheveland and attempt to howbest him as they browbest office-seeding politicians.

CAREFUL NOT TO HURT THE DEMOCRATS.

From The At Louis Globe Democrat.

It is a significant fact that St. John is making his speeches this year in Ohio, where the probibition novement is inimical to the Republican party, and not in Texas, where said movement is a menace and a perplexity to the Democratic party. THE TIMES AS A THICK-AND THIN CLEVELAND

Prom The Ution He "The New-York Times" was so busy Thursday night searching for Grand Army expressions favorable to Mr. Cleveland that it missed the Associated Prost report from Little giving the bare news of the refusal of the four Grand Army posts here to parade in his presence.